

ALLIES RIP APART FOE'S LAST LINE BEFORE COMBLES

Sweep Into Outskirts of
Maurepas, Ginchy and
Guilleumont.

PERONNE RAILROAD SEIZED BY FRENCH

Drive on Fortress Defending
Bapaume Continued in
Fierce Heat.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris, July 31.—Two days of fine weather have permitted the Anglo-French forces to take up once more the offensive on the Somme front. They have pushed forward to the outskirts of Combles. They are up to the last German line of defenses here, and at one point on the tip of the Monacu Farm are in possession of a piece of the last line.

This is the most important step the Allied troops have yet achieved in their double drive on Bapaume and Peronne. Combles is the last great German defensive position between the present Allied lines and the westernmost of the trunk line railroads that feed the German line in France. Its fall would not only cut off a third of the German means of transportation to the Aisne front, but would permit the British and French troops to sweep forward to the road between Rancourt and Sailly, or to thrust north at Morval.

Would Flank German Trenches. Such a move would flank the German positions at Peronne and Monte St. Quentin and force their immediate evacuation. The drive on to Bapaume would then become an extremely simple operation when compared with the almost insuperable difficulties already overcome by the soldiers of Haig and Foch.

It is highly significant, also, that the Allies have been able to penetrate and hold even a small strip of the enemy's last line of defense. It is the crowning proof of the inability of the Germans to bear up against the powerful pressure and the sudden, sledge-hammer thrusts which have characterized the strategy of the Allied high command from the very beginning of the offensive. If the Germans are back on their last lines, and cannot cling to these, there is small chance of their being able to check the Allied troops when the latter have the open country before them and cavalry action becomes possible.

It is for these reasons that the Germans are fighting so desperately at the present moment. Nowhere along the rest of the line are they charging with so much fury as at Monacu farm. This place is the highest point in the river valley, and although only a few yards above the general level, it dominates the whole section between Maurepas, Combles and Le Foret.

Two weeks ago the French captured the Monacu farm. It was not until nightfall last evening that the Germans gave up their desperate attempts to retake the position. But at sundown the French not only had consolidated their grip on Monacu, but had also swept on toward Clercy and opened a breach in the German last line of defense. All along the line the French have been pushing forward, now across the narrow gauge railroad running from Combles to Peronne, which the Germans had used for the supporting of their main defense line.

Seize German Works. Simultaneously the German work at the crossing of the Ginchy-Hardcourt roads fell before the swift onslaughts of two picked French battalions, putting the enemy in a critical position at this point as well as at Guilleumont, to the south.

The Franco-British line now presses on the outlying districts of Maurepas, Guilleumont and Ginchy. These three villages surround Combles on the north, west and south. The French advanced fortresses defending the main German fortified position. Maurepas, the nearest point, is only 1,200 yards from Combles, while Ginchy and Guilleumont are, respectively, 1,800 and 1,500 yards away. Between these villages and Combles are three small woods, powerfully organized by the Germans as redoubts.

Wait for Mud to Dry. Preceding the renewed Allied thrust of Saturday and Sunday there were weeks of constant rain and heavy storms on the Somme, which covered the country where the troops were in action with a layer of mud in many places six feet deep. Movements were made practically impossible not only by the mud, but by the fact that the troops, attempting to charge slid back two feet for every foot they advanced. This was particularly true of the French section of the lines north of the Somme. The French troops held ground which slopes down to low, marshy lands that flank the river.

But the bombardment of the German

lines from the heavy guns back of the advanced positions had been incessant, and Thursday night, with signs of clearing weather, the deluge of shells increased all along the front, from the southern extremity of the French offensive at Verdunville to the Delville Wood. From daybreak on Friday until the same hour on Sunday the thunder of the heavy guns continued without intermission. The infantry lay in the trenches and watched the mud slowly drying, and counted the hours until they could make another surge on the road to the Rhine.

Fight a Bloody One.

At daybreak on Sunday the guns lifted the range and spread a curtain of fire over the German supporting trenches. The French and British troops sprang from the trenches and together forced the enemy back over 800 yards on a six-mile front in less than 24 hours of fighting. The German line had not failed to take advantage of the period of stormy weather to strengthen their lines into a veritable fortress, and the elite of the Kaiser's army had been put there to hold the Allied forces back.

There was harder work and more hand-to-hand fighting on Sunday morning than has been seen any time yet in this advance. The French and British soldiers plunged forward under a hail of lead, and not until the bloody work of the bayonet had been finished did the German line give ground. The German trenches were gone, but there was a German soldier in every shell hole and a machine gun in every third shell-hollowed pit.

German Attacks Fail to Regain Somme Line

London, July 31.—Though both sides are resting along the Somme front today after the repulse of the terrific German counter attacks last night, London is happy and content—and expects the German line to hold.

While the Russians' advance on Lemberg is measured in miles, and that of the British on Bapaume only in yards, the experts here believe that there will soon be big developments of the Somme front. The German line is steadily in power as the wedge eats more and more slowly into the log, so must the Anglo-French attack increase in violence as it drives into the heart of the German defenses. The German line is the German's last effort seen almost fruitless until finally a herculean blow sends the log, so the critics here believe the Allies are approaching the German line when the German front must give way.

German's Losses Heavy. At the expense of other sections the Germans have concentrated large forces along the Somme front, launching attack after attack in the sector north of the British line. The British are busy improving the positions gained yesterday, preparatory to fresh efforts. Both British and French have more than held their own today, excepting a heavy loss of ground in the direction of the German line. The British have even gained a little ground near Barentin-le-Petit.

The German offensive today, which denies that the British or French have gained a foot of ground in the direction of the German line, describes it as merely one more proof of the high value which the General Staff sets on the positions and its feeling that the German position is not cracking. While the infantry has been quiet, the aerial war has gone on with undiminished vigor. British and French squadrons raided German depots, railways, strips of land, and just as the German flyers were busy on the defensive. The British dropped seven tons of bombs, blew up one train and one ammunition depot, destroying several enemy aircraft. The French report a successful raid near Thionville and the destruction of railway stations. The Germans report having driven back a French raid headed for Muehlen and the destruction of three French planes.

Fight in Terrific Heat. The terrific heat and the dust into which the mud of the last two weeks has been transformed almost overnight have added to the torments of the men in the Somme front. The first real hot wave of the season struck Northern France Saturday night. Perspiration made white water courses in the dust of the men's faces as they fought, and their eyes looked out through masks so thick that their faces seemed to be covered with some kind of armor. Motor trucks passed like phantoms in thick clouds of dust. The German flyers were busy on the defensive. The British dropped seven tons of bombs, blew up one train and one ammunition depot, destroying several enemy aircraft. The French report a successful raid near Thionville and the destruction of railway stations. The Germans report having driven back a French raid headed for Muehlen and the destruction of three French planes.

Soldiers who reached Guilleumont spoke of the fearful carnage among the Germans from the British gunfire, owing to the masses of Germans concentrated under the British bombardment before the infantry attacks. They said they could hear the moans of the German wounded for miles above the bombing and rifle and machine gun fire. With the news of the shooting of Captain Fryatt fresh in their minds, the British went into the charge in a fury, swearing they would avenge his death.

Drop Seven Tons of Bombs. The official statement from British headquarters in France, issued to-night, reads:

"There was no infantry fighting on the British front to-day and no incident of importance occurred. The Royal Flying Corps carried out several bombing raids and dropped seven tons of bombs on the enemy communications and billets. A train was blown up, an ammunition depot was set on fire and a hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed. There were many enemy machine guns and several enemy machines were driven to the ground in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing."

An earlier statement said:

"Last night was spent in improving the positions gained yesterday. There were no further developments in the situation."

"As the result of local encounters we advanced our posts at some points on the plateau north of Barentin-le-Petit."

German Attacks Fail.

The French communication to-night says:

"North of the Somme the Germans today continued their counter attacks in the Hem wood and on the Monacu farm. All their attacks failed with serious enemy losses, and we maintained the captured positions."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery duels continue violent in the sectors of the Thiaumont Wood and Fleury."

"There is nothing important to report from the rest of the front."

"During Sunday night one of our air squadrons bombarded military factories at Thionville and the stations of Conflans and Audun-le-Bas, as well as bivouacs in the region of St. Eloi."

French Regain Trench.

The afternoon communiqué said:

"To the north of the Somme toward the close of yesterday evening and in the course of the night the Germans multiplied their counter-attacks against our positions in the Hem Wood and on the Monacu Farm. The fighting was particularly violent around Monacu Farm where the enemy succeeded for a moment in gaining a foothold but a brilliant offensive return of our troops regained possession of the place."

"At Hem Wood all enemy attempts were repulsed by our fire. During these attacks the fire of our batteries on the left bank of the river continued to harass the enemy and inflicted heavy losses on them."

"On the left bank of the Meuse a

German attack against the northeastern slopes of Hill 304 failed under our fire."

"On the right bank a minor operation enabled us to capture a foot of the region southwest of Fleury and to capture some twenty prisoners."

"An enemy grenade attack against the western portion of Vaux-le-Château Wood was unsuccessful."

Deny British Gained.

To-day's German official statement says:

"The British operations near Pozieres and Longueval lasted into yesterday. They heralded a fresh great Anglo-French attack which followed in the morning along the whole front between Longueval and the Somme, the enemy bringing into action at least six divisions. Between Pozieres and Longueval the attack was kept down during the day by machine gun fire, and in the evening only developed into local attacks, also made with very strong forces."

"The enemy was repulsed everywhere with the heaviest sanguinary losses and has not gained a foot of territory. Where hand-to-hand combats developed they were decided in our favor, thanks to the energetic assault of Bavarian and Saxon reserves and brave Schleswig-Holsteiners."

"Twelve officers, 329 men and thirteen machine guns were captured. 'South of the Somme there were artillery battles.'"

"In the region of Prunay, in the Champagne, weak French attack broke down under our fire."

"East of the Meuse the artillery fire was frequently increased to great violence. Southwest of Thiaumont Wood there were small hand-to-hand battles."

Drive Back French Planes.

"An enemy aeroplane attack on Conflans was answered by a bombardment of the Pont-aux-Francais."

"A French aeroplane squadron sent against Muehlen and Baden was stopped near Neuenburg by our Fokkers and put to flight. In the pursuit a leading enemy aeroplane was brought down northwest of Muehlen."

"Lieutenant Hohendorf put his eleventh enemy machine out of action near Muehlen. Lieutenant Wintgens brought down his twelfth aeroplane east of Peronne. A French plane was brought down west of Pont-aux-Francais and another was destroyed south of Thiaumont by anti-aeroplane guns."

CZAR WINS STOKHOD

LINE BEFORE KOVEL

Continued from page 1

not be surprised if the first vital breach in the Austrian lines was made at this point, from which a more successful drive on Lemberg could be prosecuted than from the north.

Kuropatkin evidently is either preparing for another lightning thrust against von Hindenburg's lines in the north or has for the time being abandoned his offensive to free Riga and the Baltic region of the enemy.

"Forward March Continues." To-night's Russian communication reads:

"The Stokhod our forward march continues. At certain points the enemy is employing gusts of fire."

"In the course of to-day's fighting Colonel Kanseff, regimental commander and knight of the Order of St. George, was wounded."

"In the direction of Brody the enemy bombarded with heavy artillery the town of Brody and the crossings of the River Boldurivka. On the greater part of the front desperate and sanguinary combats continue, the enemy employing his utmost efforts to maintain himself on his line of defense. With this aim he is bringing into action all the forces from every sector, even separate battalions."

Czar Wins Stokhod Salient.

An earlier statement said:

"In the region northeast and southeast of Baranovichi a fierce artillery duel is taking place."

"Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the stations at Zamire and Isialav. On the River Stokhod our forces fighting there went forward. At one of the bends in this river in the course of our attack we have taken among other prisoners the entire 31st Honved Regiment, with the regimental commander and his entire staff."

"At other places on the Stokhod we took twenty-one officers and 914 rank and file and four machine guns."

"In the direction of Kovel fierce fighting continues. We are pursuing the enemy and have reached the rivers Graberki and Sereth."

Russians Suffer Heavily.

The German statement follows:

"In the vicinity of Friedrichestadt Russian reconnoitering detachments were repulsed."

"Attacks against our canal position west of Logischin and near Nobel, on the Strumina, southwest of Pinsk, failed. Their main effort was directed against the Russian massed against General von Linsingen were victoriously repulsed again yesterday. Once more we caused the heaviest losses to the attackers. The enemy brought to bear his heaviest forces on the sector on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway, between Witoniez and the Turaga, south of the Turaga and on both sides of the Lipa."

"Characteristically the attack drove back the enemy, who had penetrated near Zaretske, south of Stobycha, thirty miles northeast of Kovel. So far as ascertained, 1,839 Russians, including nine officers, were taken prisoner yesterday."

"In the battle of the last few days enemy aeroplanes inflicted considerable damage on the enemy by attacks on shelters, marching and bivouacking troops and on lines of communication in the rear."

"Army group of General Count von Bothmer—Continuing their attacks in the sector northwest and west of Buczacz (Southeastern Galicia) the Russians succeeded at a few points in penetrating our first line of defense. They were driven back again. All the Russian attacks were victoriously repulsed."

Austrian Statement.

To-night's Austrian statement says:

"Northwest of Buczacz the enemy continues to attack with greater tenacity. Our troops maintained all their positions. Several enemy attacks due west of Brody failed."

"In Volhynia the enemy again sacrificed untold thousands of men without result. South of the Stokhod the enemy temporarily obtained a foothold on the left bank of the Stokhod, but was driven back again. We captured 2,000 men in Volhynia yesterday."

An earlier announcement read:

"The battles in East Galicia and in Volhynia continue with undiminished violence. In East Galicia, especially near Molodtsov, northwest of Kolomea, and west and northwest of Buczacz, the struggle is bitter. The enemy continues his efforts both day and night, but all failed under the heaviest losses."

"Russian attacks between Beretsech and the Stokhod, in spite of the great loss of human lives, had no success whatever. In most cases the attacks were stopped by our artillery and infantry fire."

"Where the Russians entered temporarily our trenches like they did to the west of Lutsk—army of Colonel General von Terziansky—they were ejected by a counter attack."

"Near Kaszovka, on the Stokhod, after repulsing several Russian attacks, the defence was placed along the subterranean of the far-advancing Stokhod bend."

Victory Sure, Says Haig; New Army's Valor Proved

Only a Question of Time, Declares Man Behind British
Drive—Tide Has Turned and Way to Peace Lies
Through German Trenches.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

With the British Armies in the field, July 31.—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, General Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the Allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting on land something like a power worthy of her resources.

"Time has been with the Allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the sure way to bring peace in this as in all other wars. Until this victory is won it will become a British soldier in France to think of peace."

Those who had the freedom of the battle lines the last four weeks had seen the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas in a passing automobile on dusty roads, the quick movements of his figure alighting again of his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference. But mostly his time is spent in a quiet room in a small house, which is his personal headquarters.

Where Sir Douglas Works.

In the centre of this room, where he talked to-day, was a raised map of the region of the offensive, with every detail, roads, woods, villages, trenches, ridges and valleys, and all the commands, revealed at a glance. The visible machinery of the war, which came from the firing line through the curtains of shellfire, giving the situation at intervals in every sector of the front.

"The problem of the first summer's campaign and the second for the Allies," he said, "was to hold the Germans from forcing a decision with their ready numbers of men, guns and shells. It was the French who showed the heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the little British expeditionary force from Mons, the stubborn resistance of the French and the Channel ports, the Russian retreat last summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sacrifice, Italy's stone-wall against Austria's offensive, or France's own defence to gain time for preparations necessary to take the offensive away from the enemy."

Sir Douglas mentioned the days of Tyness in 1914, when the British had no battalions where they now have divisions, and fought with flesh and blood against superior gunfire. Since he took command of the British Expeditionary Force in 1915, his motto has been "patience" to his subordinates and callers.

Building from the Bottom.

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, is no secret," the general explained. "While France, which has a great national will and universal service, was giving all her strength, we had to begin building from the bottom."

"The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded in the first year of the war. With the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the volunteers, who were raw, but had the spirit that quickeneth, we undertook to create an army of men of no military experience, to fight the German army, with its forty years of preparation. We had to make uniforms before the men were taken out of civilian garb, to build plants for the manufacture of rifles before we could arm our recruits and to build guns and munition plants before we had artillery."

"Meanwhile we had to keep on stone, walling in France with such troops as we had ready against that prepared foe, whose blows were the sturdiest in his efforts for a decision owing to his realization that time was against him. Now the new army has had its first practical experience in attack on a large scale."

When the Advance began.

After his plans were made and the order was given to advance on July 1, Sir Douglas could only await news of the results in this quiet room, with its atmosphere of detachment. There was no change in his manner, his calm, his first definite information arrived out of the mantle of shell smoke and confusion into which the infantry charged over a sixteen-mile front.

Who might have listened to the reports of his subordinates, made plans for the morrow and gave directions of customary brevity and sometimes with pithy homily.

Characteristically the Scot, kept up his exercise and insisted on a fair allowance of sleep, he seems as fresh at the end of the month's battle and two years' war as when the war began.

Met the Supreme Test.

"However well trained an army," General Haig continued, "however ample its artillery and munitions, the supreme test of its capacity is its capacity, unit by unit, for bearing heavy losses unflinchingly. Wherever sacrifice of life was necessary to the end, these new army men have borne it with the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race when it has had to fight for principles associated with its history the world over."

"When our navy held England safe from invasion, it was principle which led these men—not volunteers—to fight on soil which is not their own. They realized the preparation, discipline and automatic organization of the enemy, which stood for militarism abhorrent to them."

Turning to the map, the general put his finger first on Pozieres and then on Delville Wood, where the British incessant struggle has gained precious high ground.

Fought Experienced Enemy.

"Here our men," said Sir Douglas, "after they had conquered the maze of trench fortifications which the Germans had been a year and a half in building, have fought under field conditions, digging what cover they could, the stubbornness of the regulars at Ypres, continuing to advance, pitting their skill, courage and resource against those of an army with forty years of preparation. Their confidence that as man to man, with equally good artillery support, they were the superior of the German has been justified by the event."

"If we had gained less ground, if we had not in conjunction with the French inflicted heavier losses on the enemy than our own and had not given a vital blow to his morale, our offensive would have been worth while for its benefit to our morale. Our men ask only to keep on attacking. They feel

ASQUITH PLEDGES FRYATT REPRISAL

Declares Britain Determined to Punish Murderers of Captain.

GERMANS MUST PAY
WHEN TIME ARRIVES

Men Responsible for Atrocity,
No Matter How High, To
Be Called to Account.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 31.—Great Britain's resolve to punish those responsible for the German atrocities, "whoever they may be and whatever their position," was reaffirmed by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this afternoon in connection with the "murder" of Captain Fryatt. The Premier expressed in mild and parliamentary language the feelings of the entire nation. Nothing more calculated to infuriate the Allies, especially the British, could have been done. In quarters where formerly the greatest abhorrence of reprisals of any kind was expressed there are now ominous mutterings.

Similar feelings are spreading in France. The recent atrocities, against which the French government has just sent a note of protest to neutrals, have revived in full power the resentment caused by the rape of Belgium in the opening days of the war, and unless all expectations of the extent of the ultimate German defeat are wrong, Germany is likely to be made to pay heavily for her actions.

Premier Asquith's statement was made in response to a question from Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionists and one of the chief movers of the opposition which is forming in the House.

Terrorism Renewed. "It appears to be true that Captain Fryatt was murdered by the Germans," said the Premier. "The British government heard with deep indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and usage of war. Coming as it does contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties to the population of Lille and other occupied portions of France, it shows that the German high command under the stress of a military defeat have renewed their policy of terrorism."

"It is impossible to conjecture to what further atrocities they may proceed, but the government desire to repeat most emphatically their resolve when the time comes that these crimes shall not go unpunished."

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all."

Government in Conference. "The question of what immediate action should be taken in engaging the earnest attention of the government, and I hope to make an announcement shortly."

Sir Edward Carson suggested that the House should pass a bill making it clear that Great Britain would refuse to admit the German people into the comity of nations until "such crimes are expiated."

Premier Asquith said he would consider the suggestion.

The government has recommended the granting of an extra pension of £100 annually to Captain Fryatt's widow, besides the sum to which she is entitled under the government's compensation scheme.

The Great Eastern Railroad, of one of whose ships Captain Fryatt was the master, is also granting his widow a £250 annuity.

WILSON PLEASES
BRITISH TRADE FOES

Tells Association He Hopes Action on Blacklist Will Be Effective

Resolutions of the Association to Resist British Domination mailed to President Wilson, and followed by a telegram, brought a telegram in reply from Washington yesterday that made the members joyous. It read:

"The President received the resolutions of your association mailed last Tuesday, and has received your telegram of the 27th. The government is taking action which, I hope, will be effective."

It was signed by J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President. The association feels that the note to Britain was satisfactory, and expects to take no further definite action until England has had time to answer. There will be a meeting this afternoon, at 9 Wall Street, for further discussion of the President's note and other affairs connected with the blacklist protest.

Leopold Zimmerman, chairman of the association, conferred yesterday with counsel for the organization, Maurice B. and Daniel W. Blumenthal, after which the latter issued the following statement:

"The prompt action of the President and the firm tone of the note are gratifying. Obviously, the President entertains the view expressed in the resolutions of our association, that the question is one affecting the whole nation, and that it is therefore incumbent upon our government to resist England's action. We think that the chief obstacle to the course will be in line with the firmness and positiveness of his note, and that the principle for which our resolutions declare will be vindicated as the result of our government's action in the premises."

Although many of the blacklisted firms have been unwilling to make public their allegiance to the association, the support of the resolutions is general. Only a few have not put themselves on record. Several of these have said that they hold back only for fear of further aggression by England.

See Fall of Lemberg or Kovel in Few Days

Petrograd, July 31.—With General Kaledin's army in full control of the Stokhod River, which has been the line of the northern wing of the Russian forces under command of General Brusilov, and the troops under General Sakharov driving the Austrian army commanded by General von Boehm-Ermolli westward from Brody, the Russians are now well advanced in the campaign against the two important centres of Kovel and Lemberg.

The Russian offensive conducted in both these directions has been so vigorous and unrelenting that the Austro-Germans apparently have been in a predicament, not knowing from which point to spare troops to reinforce the defence of some other part of the front. The result has been that the Germans are exclusively occupied with the defence of Kovel, while Boehm-Ermolli's army, without assistance, is mainly striving to protect the roads to Lemberg.

Of the two objectives, Kovel is in the position of greater danger, being threatened from the west, where the Russians have successfully passed the Stokhod River, and from the south, where the Russians recently reached an advanced point on the Vladimir-Volynsk road, south of Kovel.

The view held here is that the Austro-Germans, despite their stubborn resistance, will be unable much longer successfully to oppose all three Russian lines of advance on Kovel, and will probably be compelled to sacrifice one of these points in order to stiffen resistance against the Russian attacks on the other two.

Vessels Can't Return to England from Baltic, Is Report.

Berlin, July 31 (by wireless to Seville).—"According to the Svenska News Paper 'Politiken,'" says the Svenska News AGENCY to-day, "the Swedish government will make it impossible for British steamers to return to England from the Baltic."

"Up to this time British vessels have sailed along the coast within Swedish territorial waters, while they will be forced into international waters on their journeys."

ARABS TAKE TURK RED SEA PORT

Capture Yembo Fort—
Russians Gain in
Caucasus.

London, July 31.—An Arab force dispatched to the Hejaz coast of the Red Sea after the fall of Jeddah has captured the Turkish port and fort of Yembo, 125 miles west of Medina, by a dispatch from Cairo to Reuters Telegram Company. The troops in the Turkish garrison were made prisoners and guns and munitions were captured.

Apparently, the dispatch added, Grand Sheriff of Mecca is putting the publication of a weekly official journal, whereby news and opinions may be conveyed to the people. He has appointed an Arab to collect the customs at Jeddah, has nominated doctors to study hygiene in the army and has named a competent police inspector.

The Grand Sheriff proclaimed his independence of Ottoman rule early in June, and was supported by Arab tribes in the west and central parts of Arabia. The Sheriff began operations about June 2, and in a short time captured the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and the town of Taif.

Russians Advance. "Further advance in the region of Erzerum," is the only indication in Petrograd to-day of the advance of Grand Duke's campaign in the Caucasus. Constantinian reports the pulse of Russian attacks southeast of Baskhevy and claims the capture of Antuk Mountain.

The Turks on the Persian front, statement adds, have driven the troops out of Revanduz and captured a dominating height in the direction of the border. Successes on the Egyptian front are also claimed.

Russian Statement. The Russian official statement says: "In the region of Erzerum troops made a further advance. A Turkish attack in the region of Baskhevy, in the direction of Mosul, was repulsed."

The Turkish statement reads: "On the Persian frontier the Russians have been driven from Revanduz by the Turks and pursued toward Persian border. An engagement followed was favorable to the Turks, who took a dominating height. Russians fleeing from Saking are being pursued by the Turks."